APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 26 asked by Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 518 *supra*.]

1. *Production-cum-training centres.*

Serial number, place where production-cum-training centres started.	*Names of trades in which centres started.*	*Number of trainees undergoing training in the centre during 1952.*	*Results achieved.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Gopannapalem, Dendulur firka West Godavari district.	Blacksmith ..	4	The production-*cum*-training centres continued to produce utility articles in iron and wood required in the locality and also to train apprentices in the trades.
2 Koipady, Kumbla firka, South Kanara district.	Do. ..	4	
3 Peringolam, Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.	Do. ..	4	
4 Lepakshi, Hindupur firka, Anantapur district.	Blacksmithy and wood-work.	4	Do.
5 Tiruppur, Tiruppur firka, Coimbatore district.	Do.	4	Do.
6 Badialkaperdal, Kumbla firka, South Kanara district.	Do.	4	Do.
7 Thimmapuram, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.	Sheet metal work ..	4	Do.
8 Yethodkumbudji, Kumbla firka, South Kanara district.	Pottery ..	4	Do.
9 Kodiyeri, Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.	Do. ..	4	Do.
10 Pannur, Nagari firka, Chittoor district.	Leather goods manufacture.	4	Do.
11 Mudigundam, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Silk Reeling.	5 reelers. 3 cookers.	Training in the manufacture of improved charka silk on reeling machines was given and the Sericulture Expert, Kollegal, and his assistants are rendering the necessary technical assistance in the use of these machines.
12 Kamageri, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.	Do.	
13 Kajjihundi, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.	Do.	

2. *Village Industries Scheme for supply of tools and implements.*

(*a*) Number of districts in which artisans have been selected	25
(*b*) Number of villages in which artisans have been selected	1,170
(*c*) Number of artisans selected for distribution of tools	3,992
(*d*) Number of artisans approved for distribution of tools	3,501
(*e*) Number of artisans to whom tools have been distributed	2,805
(*f*) Value of tools purchased for distribution	Rs. 81,687-12-9

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(g) Results achieved .. .. .. The artisans to whom tools were distributed have improved the quality of their workmanship by using the improved tools. The Village Industries Demonstrators are assisting the artisans in the use of improved tools and rendering technical assistance in the manufacture of goods.

3. *Sri M. Visweswarayya's Rural Industrialization Scheme.*

(i) Musiri taluk.

(a) Place where the scheme is implemented. — Musiri taluk in Tiruchirappalli district.

(b) Number of village groups for which development plans were drawn .. 8

(c) Number of village groups for which plans have been sanctioned by Government 3

(d) Financial assistance involved ..

	RS.	A.	P.
Training	3,0 0	0	0
Free grants	5,862	12	0
Loans	9,370	12	0

(e) Results achieved .. .. .. Poultry farming and pig breeding and gardening included under the plan have progressed to an appreciable extent. The training of an artisan in aerated water manufacture included in the plan has been completed and he is now manufacturing quality cool drinks. Clay toy making will be introduced in the area shortly. The supply of controlled raw materials like iron and steel, timber, korai for mats, oil seeds, etc., have been arranged through the co-operative federation and the villagers are now getting these easily at cheap rates. Technical assistance for setting up a dye house for dyeing yarn has been given Loans to artisans have been disbursed in 19 cases to the extent of Rs. 780.

(ii) Nellore taluk.

(a) Place where the scheme is implemented .. .. Nellore taluk, Nellore district.

(b) Number of village groups for which development plans were drawn. 11

(c) Number of village groups for which plans have been sanctioned by Government 3

(d) Financial assistance involved ..

	RS.
Training	800
Free grants	15,205
Loans	7,650

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(e) Results achieved .. .. .. The development of poultry farming by the supply of pedigree fowls and eggs has progressed in some villages. The training of a handloom weaver in designing and weaving and furnishing fabrics, in the handloom factory of a co-operative weavers' society is in progress. Arrangements for the training of a mat weaver in making five kora mats are in progress. Investigation into loan applications is in progress. Permits for supply of iron and steel to artisans are under issue. The supply of an improved Wardha Ghani to the Mypad Village Group for demonstration purposes has been arranged. Improved coir rope making and willowing machines to a village group are being supplied.

4. *Establishment of a Cottage Industries Research Institute at Madras.*

Work has been started on a limited scale in a portion of Government Industrial Engineering Workshops on some of the industries, such as sheet metal work, handloom weaving including spinning, cashewnut roasting, carpentry and blacksmithy, etc., pending construction of a separate building for the Institute.

5. *Regional museums on small-scale and cottage industries.*

(a) Places where museums are located. Vijayavada.
Rajahmundry.
Anantapur.
Kozhikode.
Madurai.
Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli.

(b) Work done .. .. Cottage and small scale industries products manufactured in and around the region in which the museums are located are exhibited in the museum. Except the museums at Tiruchirappalli, the other museums are functioning. Two sales emporia have been revived in the regional museums at Anantapur and Kozhikode where cottage-made goods are sold.

(c) Results achieved .. .. .. The museums serve to display cottage industries products. A room in Rashtra Bhavan in Delhi has been furnished and decorated with Madras State Cottage Industries products.

Foreign markets.—Select Cottage Industries products were sent to Ankara in Turkey and West Indies for display in the Indian Trade Commissioner's offices. Hand-made laces have been sent to New Zealand.

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6. *Tanning Demonstration Parties.*

Number of parties working in the State.	*Where it is working.*	*Number of men trained.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Party for Circars ..	The party was working at Kotauratla (Visakhapatnam) till 30th September 1952. The party has since shifted to Charla in East Godavari district from 20th November 1952.	10
(2) Party for Ceded Districts.	The party was working up to 10th May 1952 at Dornal.	10
	It shifted to Guntakal where it is now working from 22nd August 1952.	12
(3) Party for Tamil districts.	The party was working at Aziznagar Settlement up to 10th September 1952.	12
	It is now working at Manthravadi near Palani, where it commenced from 21st October 1952.	12
(4) Parties for centres not covered by items 1 to 3.	The party was working at Tada in Nellore district till 15th February 1952.	11
	It is now working at Arulapuram (Coimbatore district) and commenced working from 21st March 1952.	12

Note.—The course in each of the four (centres) lasts 12 months.

7. *Coir Industry.*

(*a*) Government Coir School, Beypore.	Continued to train students and elementary school teachers.
(*b*) Coir Industrial School, Baruva ..	Continued to admit and train fishermen and others in all aspects of coir industry.
(*c*) Coir Demonstration, Laccadive and Amindive Islands.	Three hundred islanders were trained. Twenty-two sets of charkas and four willowing machines were supplied. The islanders were trained in the manufacture of coir yarn on the charkas. It has been reported by the Collector that the demonstration has proved very successful.
(*d*) Coir Demonstration, South Kanara district.	The coir demonstration party functioned at Shiriya village from April 1951 and it was shifted to Manjeshwar in February 1952. A lady demonstrator conducted demonstrations imparting training to local people on the spinning of coir yarn by the use of charkas.

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8. *Scheme for Glass Bangle and Bead Industry.*

Number of training centres and places where they are located.	*Number of batches trained.*	*Results achieved.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Kalahasti Centre in Chittoor district.	Five batches.	Artisans are trained in the different methods of glass bangle and bead manufacture.
2 Kasaragod Centre in South Kanara district.	Two batches.	
3 Tamilnad Centre at Theppiamanallur.	Not yet started.	Proposals for the acquisition of land are under consideration.
4 Scientific Glass Training Centre, Madras.	Two batches.	The second course of training was completed in June 1952. Training in the manufacture of all types of scientific glass apparatus is imparted in the centre.

9. *Ceramics Scheme for Cottage Industries.*

(*a*) *Pottery Service Centre, Rajahmundry.*—A batch of six students were trained and another batch of six students are undergoing training in this centre. This is a production-cum-training centre. Training is imparted in the manufacturing methods of stoneware and earthenware. This unit produced stone jars worth Rs. 4,747 for the period ended September 1952. The products manufactured in this unit are quite good in finish and are finding ready sale in the local market.

(*b*) *Ceramic School, Gudur.*—Seven students are on the rolls in this school. In addition to imparting of training to the students, the unit also manufactured and supplied finished and semi-finished products to Government and public institutions. The sale-proceeds of this unit for the period ended November 1952 amounted to Rs. 3 293. The section tested sample ceramic materials received from the Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, Neyveli the Collector, Chittoor, and Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Visakhapatnam, and reports furnished to them.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 519 *supra*.]

Name of the department.	*Variety of textile goods.*	*Quantity consumed in yards.*
Inspector-General of Prisons.	Bed ticking (jail))	6,112
	Convict cloth 2′	56,140
	Convict cloth 4′	6,767
	Convict cloth 30″	31,945
	Convict cloth 60″	7,495
	9 K 54″ khadi	8,939
	7 K 36″ khadi	16,067
	5 K 27″ khadi	1,401
	11 K 54″ khadi	673
	5 K 28″ khadi	300
	8 K 45″ khadi	3 395
	4½ K 27″ khadi	2,050
	5½ K 27″ khadi	3,961
	Convict cloth 32″	14,896
	4½ K 27″ khadi	1,350